



The Urban Birdwatcher's Colonial City

Bird Checklist & Historical Sites Trail Guide



Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

An Urban Bird Watcher's Colonial City Bird Checklist and Historical Sites Guide, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Introduction

Santo Domingo's Colonial City (Ciudad Colonial in Spanish) was established in 1498 by Christopher Columbus, making it the first European settlement in the New World and the site of the first cathedral, hospital, customs house and university in the Americas. The city was laid out on a grid pattern that became the model for almost all town planners in the New World (UNESCO 2014). It is located along the western bank of the Ozama River and is about one square kilometer in size (see fold-out map).

In 1990 the Colonial City was declared a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), securing its status as a major tourist attraction in the Caribbean. In addition to its rich cultural heritage, remnant native vegetation and magnificent century-old trees abound. The Ozama River constitutes its eastern perimeter. Patches of coastal dry forest to the north and a traversing coastline to the south constitute its remaining borders. All of these natural attributes afford a rich diversity of life forms making the city an ecological "sink" and "micro-biodiversity hotspot" that hopefully will continue to be protected for another five centuries. . . and beyond!

The Colonial City is an important element of modern Santo Domingo's landscape and it boasts many historic landmarks, including 19 historic houses, 18 churches, 15 forts and city gates, 14 museums, 9 parks and plazas, and 9 historic monuments (Cluster Turístico Santo Domingo, et al. 2011). We have laid out a bird watching trail that highlights 12 of these historic landmarks where visitors can observe a variety of Dominican birds, while learning about the Colonial City's history and culture (see map).

Most of the birds in this checklist, including the more coveted species among bird enthusiasts, e.g., the endemics (indigenous birds) such as the Palmchat (*Dulus dominicus*) and Hispaniolan Woodpecker (*Melanerpes striatus*), as well as the occasional "off-route" rarity such as the Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) observed in a church courtyard in 1976 (Arendt & David Belitsky), can be observed anywhere within the Colonial City. However, some species are more apt to be seen at specific sites along the route. For example, the endemic Hispaniolan Parakeet (*Aratinga chloroptera*) frequents the San Nicolás de Bari ruins (Ruinas de San Nicolás de Bari) and the endemic Hispaniolan Parrot (*Amazona ventralis*) is often observed flying over the Ozama River and roosting in

the canopies of large shade trees on the opposite side of the river from the Colonial City.

During preliminary surveys, 21 common species, including a quarter (8 of 32) of Hispaniola's endemics were observed.

Forty uncommon species were observed or included because they are known from the Colonial City and immediate area, albeit in smaller numbers and often for limited periods of time. Many of the uncommon species include Nearctic-Neotropical passage migrants and seasonal residents dominated by New World wood-warblers. Also present are water- and shorebirds, vireos and swallows, which include passage migrants that remain for just a few days, and temperate winter seasonal residents that remain for several weeks or up to nine months before returning to their breeding grounds in North America and beyond, including the Arctic and polar regions.

An additional 76 species have been reported, or are possibilities, in the Colonial City or its immediate surroundings. Different authorities (see references) have designated these as "accidental," "vagrant," or "rare" because they constitute either single, a few, or expected sightings. Overall, well over 100 species (preliminary count of 138, including one exotic—a banded 'mini-macaw') have been observed or are hypothetical possibilities within the Colonial City. We include another six groups of popular, exotic pet-trade species that have been seen or should be looked for in the area.

To expand this initial list of birds inhabiting the Colonial City, we encourage well-documented sightings (photos and audio recordings) from local and international "birders" and other professionals. Please send supportive materials to: waynearendt@gmail.com.

The Colonial City today

The cobblestone Las Damas Street (Calle Las Damas) is the oldest street in the Americas, dating from 1502. This street is bordered by many of the city's more prominent landmarks such as Fort Ozama, the National Pantheon, and the Chapel of Our Lady of Remedies.

There are two important commercial districts in or adjacent to the Colonial City, including Conde Street (Calle del Conde) and Duarte Avenue (Avenida Duarte). Both have many shops and cafes. The portion of Avenida Duarte just north of the Colonial City is a local shopping center.

Another important commercial area is the Plaza de España (Spanish Plaza), which is bordered by Las Atarazanas, an area filled with small shops and restaurants. Las Atarazanas was one of the first commercial centers in the Americas and is still a hub of activity today. The Alcázar de Colón, having once been the colonial palace of the Columbus family—beginning with Christopher Columbus' son Diego—is now a much-visited museum displaying period furniture and other decorations. The building was originally built in 1510.

Currently, the Colonial City is undergoing a major face-lift. Streets are being renovated, historic buildings are being restored and there are plans for major restorations along the riverfront. These renovations are approved by the Ministries of Tourism and Culture to assure the preservation of these historic and cultural sites. Once completed, the Colonial City will be even more attractive for the enjoyment of international tourists and local residents alike.

Recommended locations to observe birds

We recommend the following 12 stops along the route for viewing birds and learning about the city's history and culture. However, many species can be observed anywhere sufficient food, habitat and protection are afforded. Flowering and fruiting trees are bird magnets and thus prime viewing sites. Our reference to the cultural sites is intentionally brief and our text is paraphrased from various documents included in the reading list at the end of this checklist. For more detailed information, please refer to the original publications.

The birds most commonly seen and heard throughout the Colonial City and along the entirety of the bird viewing route include the domestic (introduced) Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), the endemic Palmchat, Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*), Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*), and introduced House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Although these species are not discussed under all of the following locations, they usually can be found at any one of 12 stops:

1. Cristobal Colón Park and Monument (Parque y Monumento a Cristobal Colón)

– This Park is the cultural center of the Colonial City dating back to 1502 when the General Governor of the Dominican Republic, Nicolás de Ovando, decided to give the city of Santo Domingo a modern rectangular layout. He planned within its design 4,500 square meters for the Main Square that marks the city's center. The park is lined with trees where one can

observe many bird species. Dozens of Rock Pigeons and House Sparrows and three species of native doves, e.g., Mourning Dove, White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), and Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*) are virtually guaranteed. The Zenaida Dove (*Z. aurita*) is much less common in the Colonial City, possibly out competed by the Mourning Dove. Several smaller land bird species and the endemic parakeet are also present, whereas migrant wood-warblers including Palm Warbler (*Setophaga palmarum*), Yellow Warbler (*S. petechia*) and Cape May Warbler (*S. tigrina*), should be sought from early fall to late spring, with stragglers possible in just about every month of the year. A passage migrant, the Blackpoll Warbler (*S. striata*), is present during fall migration, with most observations occurring in mid- to late October.

2. Ozama Fort (Fortaleza Ozama) – Located on the bank of the Ozama River, at a height of almost 19 meters, the Ozama Fortress is one of the Colonial City's monuments of greater prominence. Overseen by the General Governor Frey Nicolás de Ovando, the stone tower and prison were built from 1505 to 1507. This was the first step taken to move the city to the western bank of the river. The fort has many open views of the river from which frigatebirds, pelicans, terns, herons, and a variety of land birds, including the endemic Palmchat, Yellow- and Black-faced Grassquits (*Tiaris bicolor* and *T. olivaceus*, respectively) are regulars. An occasional migrating or "over-wintering" Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) or Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) are possibilities. Of all the potential heron species, the Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) is often the most commonly observed, but the occasional Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) can be found with a little effort. The scratchy 'chip' calls of the migratory Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) are often heard coming from the scrubby vegetation found on the lower expanses of the fort, where this masked understory insect- and spider-specialist is more often heard than seen. Occasionally migratory swallows, e.g., the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), are seen foraging above the river and extensive open areas adjacent to it. The endemic Hispaniola Parrot has been observed feeding in the trees bordering the south side of the fort. During the height of the breeding season (April – June), the Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*) is common in and around the fort, but can be found in fewer numbers in other months. The cowbird is a brood parasite. It does not build a nest or rear its own young. Rather, female cowbirds lay their eggs in other birds' nests whereby the host parents raise the cowbird nestlings, which usually hatch first and out compete the host's young, most of which do not survive.

3. Spanish Plaza (Plaza de España) – This is a large, open park lined with restaurants where one can rest and dine during the walk. Located on the western side of the park, the Alcázar de Colón is the oldest viceregal residence in the Americas and the most visited museum in the Colonial City. To the west are good views of the Ozama River. Trees line the park where several species of migrant wood-warblers and endemics are often observed, including the Black-crowned Palm-Tanager (*Phaenicophilus palmarum*) and two species of hummingbirds, the Antillean Mango (*Anthracothorax dominicus*) and the endemic Vervain Hummingbird (*Mellisuga minima*). Both hummingbird species should be sought throughout the Colonial City wherever nectar-bearing plants are found.

4. Santa Bárbara Church (Iglesia Santa Bárbara) – The church was built before 1562 over the mine where the material was extracted for the construction of the Colonial City walls and monuments. It was damaged by an earthquake in 1571, burned by the English pirate Vice Admiral Sir Francis Drake in 1586, and later damaged by earthquakes in 1673 and 1684. Juan Pablo Duarte was born nearby and baptized in the church in 1574. Caribbean Martins (*Progne dominicensis*) and Hispaniolan Parakeets, both of which can be seen at various sites throughout the Colonial City, roost and sometimes nest in crevices in the walls of the church. However, martin numbers greatly diminish following the breeding season. Northern Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) are common year-round residents. Today this is not the best section of town, so be prudent.

5. San Antón Church (Iglesia Ermita de San Antón) – This is a small church located behind the San Francisco Ruins. The church was also burned by Vice Admiral Drake and was completely destroyed by Hurricane San Zenón in 1930. It has since been reconstructed by the Monuments Commission. Nearby is a cement patio lined with trees. Several species of resident and migratory land birds have been observed: Gray Kingbird, Palmchat, and Northern Mockingbird as well as migratory wood-warblers: Yellow Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), and American Redstart (*S. ruticilla*). Additional migrant species are expected. This church is also located in an underprivileged section of the City, thus one should remain alert.

6. San Francisco Church & Monastery Ruins (Ruinas de la Iglesia y del Monasterio de San Francisco) – One of the most interesting ruins in the Colonial City, construction started in 1508 making it the first monastery in the New World. It was also burned by Vice Admiral Drake in 1586 and damaged by earthquakes in 1673 and 1751. There is a large green area with large trees and shrubs on the west side of the church making this an ideal location to observe birds. Resident birds include the Palmchat (and its nesting

colonies), Antillean Palm-swift (*Tachornis phoenicobia*), Hispaniolan Woodpecker, Rock Pigeon, three species of dove, House Sparrow, and both grassquit species. Migratory wood-warblers including Prairie Warbler (*Setophaga discolor*), Cape May Warbler, and Palm Warbler (among others), are seasonal attractions from early fall to late spring.

7. San Nicolás Church and Hospital Ruins (Ruinas de la Iglesia y Hospital de San Nicolás de Bari) – The church was founded in 1503 on the western bank of the Ozama River. It also served as a hospital and health center, which was the first in the New World. Ironically, by the beginning of the twentieth century, its ruins had deteriorated to the point that they became a health *threat*, obliging an eventual renovation using a 1783 drawing as a template.

The San Nicolás ruins is a great birding spot. The endemic parakeet nests within its crumbling walls. The impressive, tenement house-like stick-nests of the gregarious Palmchat—not to be confused with the aggregate, globular plant-fiber nests of the introduced Village Weaver (*Ploceus cucullatus*)—are easily observed in the Royal Palm trees on the grounds and elsewhere. The American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) and two species of passage and seasonal falcons, Peregrine and Merlin, perch-hunt from towers and wires surrounding the ruins. The larger migratory falcons, especially juveniles, are observed preying upon unsuspecting pigeons. Kestrels are unexpectedly common throughout the Colonial City, where they frequent any elevated structure from which to hunt for prey (mostly insects and spiders, frogs, lizards, small birds, and bats). For the adventurer with an appreciation for exotic species, these ruins, as well as others in the Colonial City, attract a variety of escaped psittacines (macaws, parrots, parakeets, cockatoos, and relatives).

8. San Miguel Church (Iglesia de San Miguel) – A little off the loop path, today this small picturesque church serves as a parish of the Cathedral. It was built before 1650, destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and rebuilt in 1765. A small park with a few trees is located in front of the church. Here, the usual introduced domestics, including House Sparrow and a large Rock Pigeon roost of some 50 individuals, and native land birds such as Gray Kingbird, Hispaniolan Woodpecker, and Northern Mockingbird are easily observed. In addition, the endemic Antillean Palm-Swift is common, with flocks of 20 or more individuals foraging overhead throughout much of the day. Swift numbers are often highest during the breeding season (peak months April–June).

9. Independence Park (Parque Independencia) – The guarded city gate known as “Door of the Count” (Puerta del Conde) or “Door of February 27” (Puerta de 27 de Febrero), is the entrance to the old walled Colonial City of Santo Domingo. Behind this wall with its famous gate are Independence Park and the Altar of the Nation (Altar de la Patria) home of the mausoleum for the founding fathers of the Dominican Republic: Francisco del Rosario Sánchez, Juan Pablo Duarte and Ramón Matías Mella. Although situated in a heavy use area congested by vehicular and human traffic, there is enough vegetation to attract several resident and migratory birds, including the endemic Black-crowned Palm-Tanager, Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*), Hispaniolan Woodpecker, and Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), which is often accompanied by American Redstarts, Cape May Warblers, and the Northern Parula (*Setophaga americana*), especially during migration.

10. Fray Antón de Montesinos Monument (Monumento a Fray Antón de Montesinos)

– This large monument is on the southern border of the Colonial City overlooking the mouth of the Ozama River and the Caribbean Seas. It honors the Dominican priest who defended the Taíno Indians against human rights abuses by the early Spaniards. Many bird species not (or rarely) seen in other parts of the Colonial City can be observed here. From the monument’s several observation points, the Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*), Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), Laughing Gull (*Leucophaeus atricilla*) and Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*) are seen searching for food. From about October to April, Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) can be seen fishing just off the coast, with stragglers occurring virtually throughout the year. Several species of migratory plovers and sandpipers are also possible from this vantage point. Most common are Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), Wilson’s Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*), Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*), and Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*). Among the large almond trees and other broadleaf species with dense canopies surrounding the monument, several terrestrial birds are commonly seen, including, endemics such as the Hispaniolan Lizard-Cuckoo (*Coccyzus longirostris*), Hispaniolan Woodpecker, Vervain Hummingbird, and Palmchat, as well as species more widely dispersed in the Caribbean such as Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) and Black-whiskered Vireo. During northern winters, the familiar rattle of the migratory Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) is occasionally heard as it is seen flying along the shoreline.

11. Duarte Park (Parque Duarte) – This is a small park where independent patriots conducted the first protest against Haitian occupation from 1822 to 1844. A statue honoring Juan Pablo Durate is found in the center of the plaza. This park is a popular hangout for local residents who gather for good conversation and maybe a drink or two, especially on weekends. The most common birds include a variety of pigeons and doves but always be on the lookout for other species of resident and migratory birds, which frequent the shade trees nestled among the tables and benches scattered around the park. In the twilight hours, just before nightfall, the seasonal resident Antillean Nighthawk (*Chordeiles gundlachi*) is often first heard by its familiar raspy call ('querebebé') and can be observed foraging, often under artificial lighting, on an aerial plankton of insects caught up in the day's convection currents rising up high into the night sky. Nighthawk numbers are highest during the breeding season (April – August) but individuals are observed during other months.

12. Padre Billini Plaza (Plaza Padre Billini) –This small park is not far from Duarte Park and is the last stop on the Colonial City birding trail. It honors philanthropist, educator and former resident Francisco Gregorio Billini who founded many institutions to benefit the local community. Although diminutive, the park is home to a variety of land birds and seasonal migrants, some of which are mentioned previously (see for example, species noted under stop 9 above).

Whether one wishes to complete the entire route—which can take up to two hours or more, depending how fast one walks, and how often one stops—or simply wishes to visit a few stops along the way, many of the Colonial City's permanent and seasonal resident birds can be seen in a single day, especially if the hour, season and lighting are just right.

LEGEND

- Plazas & Parks
- Historic Sites
- Existing Wall
- Non-existing Wall
- Bird Route
- Pedestrian Streets
- Green Areas
- Bird Route Stops
- Ciudad Colonial

MAP COLONIAL CITY BIRD ROUTE STOPS

1. Cristobal Colón Park and Monument
Parque y Monumento a Cristobal Colón
2. Ozama Fort Fortaleza Ozama
3. Spanish Plaza Plaza de España
4. Santa Bárbara Church
Iglesia Santa Bárbara
5. San Antón Church
Iglesia Ermita de San Antón
6. San Francisco Church & Monastery Ruins
Ruinas de la Iglesia y del
Monasterio de San Francisco
7. San Nicolás Church and Hospital Ruins
Ruinas de la Iglesia y Hospital
de San Nicolás de Bari
8. San Miguel Church
Iglesia de San Miguel
9. Independence Park
Parque Independencia
10. Fray Antón de Montesinos Monument
Monumento a Fray Antón de Montesinos
11. Duarte Park Parque Duarte
12. Padre Billini Plaza Plaza Padre Billini

Trail Length 4.5 km



Santo Domingo's Colonial City Bird Checklist / Lista de Aves en la Ciudad Colonial.

Common Name / Nombre Común / <i>Scientific / Científico</i>		Stops / Paradas*
Common / Común		
1	Bananaquit (Cigüita Común) <i>Coereba flaveola</i> (R)	
2	Common Ground-Dove (Rolita) <i>Columbina passerina</i> (R)	
3	Gray Kingbird (Petigre) <i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i> (R)	
4	Hispaniolan Parakeet (Perico) <i>Aratinga chloroptera</i> (E)	
5	Hispaniolan Woodpecker (Carpintero) <i>Melanerpes striatus</i> (E)	
6	House Sparrow (Gorrión doméstico) <i>Passer domesticus</i> (I)	
7	Mourning Dove (Tórtola) <i>Zenaida macroura</i> (R)	
8	Northern Mockingbird (Ruiseñor) <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> (R)	
9	Palmchat (Cigüa Palmera) <i>Dulus dominicus</i> (E)	
10	Rock Pigeon (Paloma Doméstica) <i>Columba livia</i> (I)	
11	White-winged Dove (Tórtola Aliblanca) <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> (R)	
12	American Kestrel (Cuyaya) <i>Falco sparverius</i> (R)	
13	Antillean Mango (Zumbador Grande) <i>Anthracothorax dominicus</i> (R)	
14	Antillean Nighthawk (Querebebé) <i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i> (R)	
15	Antillean Palm-Swift (Vencejito Palmar) <i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i> (R)	
16	Black-crowned Palm-Tanager (Cuatro Ojos) <i>Phaenicophilus palmarum</i> (E)	
17	Brown Pelican (Pelicano) <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (R)	
18	Green Heron (Cra-Crá) <i>Butorides virescens</i> (R)	
19	Magnificent Frigatebird (Tijereta) <i>Fregata magnificens</i> (R)	
20	Vervain Hummingbird (Zumbadorcito) <i>Mellisuga minima</i> (R)	
21	Yellow-faced Grassquit (Cigüita de Hierba) <i>Tiaris olivacea</i> (R)	
Uncommon Species / Especies poco común		
22	American Redstart (Bijirita) <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> (M)	
23	Barn Owl (Lechuza Común) <i>Tyto alba</i> (R)	
24	Barn Swallow (Golondrina Cola de Tijera) <i>Hirundo rustica</i> (R)	
25	Belted Kingfisher (Martín Pescador) <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> (R)	
26	Black-and-white Warbler (Pegapalo) <i>Mniotilta varia</i> (M)	
27	Black-faced Grassquit (Juana Maruca) <i>Tiaris bicolor</i> (R)	

Common Name / Nombre Común / <i>Scientific / Científico</i>		Stops / Paradas*
Uncommon Species / Especies Poco Común		
28	Black-throated Blue Warbler (Cigüita Azul) <i>Setophaga caerulescens</i> (M)	
29	Black-whiskered Vireo (Julián Chiví) <i>Vireo altiloquus</i> (R-M)	
30	Blackpoll Warbler (Cigüita Casco Prieto) <i>Setophaga striata</i> (M)	
31	Broad-billed Tody (Barrancolí) <i>Todus subulatus</i> (E)	
32	Cape May Warbler (Cigüita Tigrina) <i>Setophaga tigrina</i> (M)	
33	Caribbean Martin (Golondrina Grande) <i>Progne dominicensis</i> (R)	
34	Cattle Egret (Garza Ganadera) <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (R-M)	
35	Cave Swallow (Golondrina de Cuevas) <i>Petrochelidon fulva</i> (R)	
36	Common Tern (Gaviota Común) <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (M)	
37	Common Yellowthroat (Cigüita Enmascarada) <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> (M)	
38	Great Blue Heron (Garzón) <i>Ardea herodias</i> (R-M)	
39	Great Egret (Garza Real) <i>Ardea alba</i> (R-M)	
40	Greater Antillean Grackle (Chinchilín) <i>Quiscalus niger</i> (R)	
41	Helmeted Guineafowl (Guinea) <i>Numida meleagris</i> (I)	
42	Hispaniolan Lizard-Cuckoo (Pájaro Bobo) <i>Coccyzus longirostris</i> (E)	
43	Hispaniolan Oriole (Cigüa Canaria) <i>Icterus dominicensis</i> (E)	
44	Hispaniolan Parrot (Cotorra) <i>Amazona ventralis</i> (E)	
45	Hooded Warbler (Cigüita Gorra Negra) <i>Setophaga citrina</i> (M)	
46	Laughing Gull (Gaviota Cabecinegra) <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i> (R-M)	
47	Little Blue Heron (Garza Azul) <i>Egretta caerulea</i> (R-M)	
48	Louisiana Waterthrush (Cigüita del Río) <i>Parkesia motacilla</i> (M)	
49	Magnolia Warbler (Cigüita Magnolia) <i>Setophaga magnolia</i> (M)	
50	Northern Parula (Cigüita Parula) <i>Setophaga americana</i> (M)	
51	Northern Waterthrush (Cigüita del Agua) <i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i> (M)	
52	Osprey (Güincho) <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (M)	
53	Palm Warbler (Cigüita Palmar) <i>Setophaga palmarum</i> (M)	
54	Prairie Warbler (Cigüita de los Prados) <i>Setophaga discolor</i> (M)	
55	Prothonotary Warbler (Cigüita Cabeza Amarilla) <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> (M)	

Common Name / Nombre Común / Scientific / Científico		Stops / Paradas*
Uncommon Species / Especies poco común		
56	Red Junglefowl (Gallo y Gallina) <i>Gallus gallus</i> (I)	
57	Royal Tern (Gaviota Real) <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (R-M)	
58	Shiny Cowbird (Pájaro Vaquero) <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> (R)	
59	Snowy Egret (Garza de Rizos) <i>Egretta thula</i> (R)	
60	Yellow Warbler (Canario de Manglar) <i>Setophaga petechia</i> (R-M)	
61	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (Rey Congo) <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> (R)	
Species Rarely Observed and those Expected / Especies Raramente Observadas y las Esperadas		
62	American (Caribbean) Flamingo (Flamenco) <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (R-M)	
63	Ashy-faced Owl (Lechuza Cara Ceniza) <i>Tyto glaucops</i> (E)	
64	Black Tern (Gaviota Negra) <i>Chlidonias niger</i> (M)	
65	Black-bellied Plover (Chorlo Gris) <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (M)	
66	Black-crowned Night-Heron (Rey Congo) <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (R-M)	
67	Black-necked Stilt (Viuda) <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> (R)	
68	Black-throated Green Warbler (Cigüita Pechinegro) <i>Setophaga virens</i> (M)	
69	Blackburnian Warbler (Cigüita del Frío) <i>Setophaga fusca</i> (M)	
70	Bridled Tern (Gaviota Monja) <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i> (R)	
71	Brown Noddy (Severo) <i>Anous stolidus</i> (R)	
72	Caribbean Coot (Gallareta Pico Blanco Caribeña) <i>Fulica caribaea</i> (R)	
73	Caspian Tern (Gaviota Picorajo) <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (M)	
74	Common Gallinule (Gallareta Pico Rojo) <i>Gallinula galeata</i> (R-M)	
75	Common Nighthawk (Querebebé) <i>Chordeiles minor</i> (M)	
76	Connecticut Warbler (Cigüita de Lentas) <i>Oporornis agilis</i> (M)	
77	Eurasian Collared-Dove (Rolón de Collar) <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (I)	
78	Glossy Ibis (Coco Oscuro) <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (R)	
79	Golden-winged Warbler (Cigüita Ala de Oro) <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> (M)	
80	Grasshopper Sparrow (Tumbarrocío) <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (R)	
81	Greater Antillean Bullfinch (Gallito Prieto) <i>Loxigilla violacea</i> (R)	
82	Greater Yellowlegs (Patás Amarillas Mayor) <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> (M)	

Species Rarely Observed and those Expected /
Especies Raramente Observadas y las Esperadas

83	Gull-billed Tern (Gaviota Pico Corto) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (M)	
84	Herring Gull (Gaviota Arenquera) <i>Larus argentatus</i> (M)	
85	Killdeer (Ti-íto) <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> (R-M)	
86	Least Sandpiper (Playerito menudo) <i>Calidris minutilla</i> (M)	
87	Least Tern (Gaviotica) <i>Sternula antillarum</i> (R-M)	
88	Lesser Yellowlegs (Patas Amarillas Menor) <i>Tringa flavipes</i> (M)	
89	Mangrove Cuckoo (Pájaro Bobo Menor) <i>Coccyzus minor</i> (R)	
90	Merlin (Halcón) <i>Falco columbarius</i> (M)	
91	Northern Harrier (Gavilán Sabanero) <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (M)	
92	Northern Jacana (Gallito de Agua) <i>Jacana spinosa</i> (R)	
93	Northern Rough-winged Swallow (Golondrina Parda) <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> (M)	
94	Nutmeg Mannikin (Cigüita Pechijabao) <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (I)	
95	Olive-throated Parakeet (Perico Amargo) <i>Aratinga nana</i> (I)	
96	Ovenbird (Cigüita Saltarina) <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> (M)	
97	Pectoral Sandpiper (Playero Pectoral) <i>Calidris melanotos</i> (M)	
98	Peregrine Falcon (Halcón de Patos) <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (M)	
99	Purple Gallinule (Gallareta Pico Azul) <i>Porphyrio martinica</i> (R)	
100	Red-legged Thrush (Chua-Chuá) <i>Turdus plumbeus</i> (R)	
101	Red-tailed Hawk (Güaragüao) <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> (R)	
102	Reddish Egret (Garza Rojiza) <i>Egretta rufescens</i> (R)	
103	Ring-billed Gull (Gaviota Piquianillado) <i>Larus delawarensis</i> (M)	
104	Roseate Spoonbill (Cuchareta) <i>Platalea ajaja</i> (R)	
105	Roseate Tern (Gaviota Palometa) <i>Sterna dougallii</i> (M)	
106	Ruby-crowned Kinglet (Reyezuelo) <i>Regulus calendula</i> (V)	
107	Ruddy Turnstone (Playero Turco) <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (M)	
108	Sanderling (Playerito Blanco) <i>Calidris alba</i> (M)	
109	Sandwich Tern (Gaviota Pico Agudo) <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> (R-M)	
110	Semipalmated Plover (Chorlito Semipalmado) <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> (M)	

Common Name / Nombre Común / Scientific / Científico		Stops / Paradas*
Species Rarely Observed and those Expected / Especies Raramente Observadas y las Esperadas		
111	Semipalmated Sandpiper (Playerito Semipalmado) <i>Calidris pusilla</i> (M)	
112	Short-billed Dowitcher (Agujeta Piquicorta) <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> (M)	
113	Short-eared Owl (Lechuza de Sabana) <i>Asio flammeus</i> (R)	
114	Smooth-billed Ani (Judío) <i>Crotophaga ani</i> (R)	
115	Snowy Plover (Chorlito Niveo) <i>Charadrius nivosus</i> (M)	
116	Solitary Sandpiper (Playero Solitario) <i>Tringa solitaria</i> (M)	
117	Sooty Tern (Gaviota Oscura) <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> (R)	
118	Spotted Sandpiper (Playerito Manchado) <i>Actitis macularia</i> (M)	
119	Stilt Sandpiper (Playerito de Pata Largas) <i>Calidris himantopus</i> (M)	
120	Stolid Flycatcher (Manuelito) <i>Myiarchus stolidus</i> (E)	
121	Tree Swallow (Golondrina de Árboles) <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> (M)	
122	Tricolored Heron (Garza Pechiblanco) <i>Egretta tricolor</i> (R-M)	
123	Village Weaver (Madam Sagá) <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> (I)	
124	Western Sandpiper (Playero Occidental) <i>Calidris mauri</i> (M)	
125	Whimbrel (Vadeador Aliblanco) <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (M)	
126	White Ibis (Coco Blanco) <i>Eudocimus albus</i> (R)	
127	White-crowned Pigeon (Casquito Blanco) <i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i> (R)	
128	White-eyed Vireo (Vireo de Ojo Blanco) <i>Vireo griseus</i> (V)	
129	White-rumped Sandpiper (Playero de Rabadilla Blanca) <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> (M)	
130	Willet (Chorlo Vadeador) <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> (R-M)	
131	Wilson's Plover (Chorlito de Wilson) <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> (R)	
132	Wilson's Snipe (Becasina) <i>Gallinago delicata</i> (M)	
133	Worm-eating Warbler (Cigüita Cabeza Rayada) <i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i> (M)	
134	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Pájaro Bobo Pico Amarillo) <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> (M)	
135	Yellow-rumped Warbler (Cigüita Mirta) <i>Setophaga coronata</i> (M)	
136	Yellow-throated Vireo (Vireo Garganta Amarilla) <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> (M)	
137	Zenaida Dove (Rolón Turco) <i>Zenaida aurita</i> (R)	

Escaped Pet Species Rarely Observed and others Expected /
Especies Mascotas Escapadas Raramente Observadas y otras Esperadas138 Chestnut-fronted Macaw (Guacamayo) *Ara severa* (1, banded, San Nicolas ruins)*Agapornis* spp. (lovebirds)*Estrilda* spp. (waxbills)*Euplectes* spp. (Bishops and Widowbirds)*Lonchura* spp. (munias mannikins, silverbills)*Vidua* spp. (indigobirds and whydahs)Legend / **Leyenda****(E)** Endemic / **Endémica****(I)** Introduced / **Introducida****(R)** Resident / **Residente****(R)** Migrant / **Migratorio****(V)** Vagrant / **Vagante*****Stops / Paradas**

1. Colón Plaza / Parque Colón (PQC)
2. Ozama Fort / Fortaleza Ozama (FOZ)
3. Spanish Plaza / Plaza de España (PES)
4. Santa Bárbara Church / Iglesia Santa Bárbara (ISB)
5. Antón Church / Iglesia Ermita de Antón (IEA)
6. San Francisco Monastery Ruins / Ruinas de San Francisco (RSF)
7. San Nicolás de Barí Ruins / Ruinas de San Nicolás de Barí (RSN)
8. San Miguel Church / Iglesia San Miguel (ISM)
9. Independence Park / Parque Independencia (PQI)
10. Fray Antón de Montesinos Monument / Monumento a Fray Antón de Montesinos (MMT)
11. Duarte Plaza / Parque Duarte (PQD)
12. Billini Plaza / Parque Billini (PQB)

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Santo Domingo's Colonial City Historical Information Reading List

The materials presented below can be obtained from the Ministry of Tourism Information Office or local bookstores in the Colonial City:

Ayuso, F. [no date]. Guide to the Colonial City of Santo Domingo / Guía de la Ciudad Colonial (available in English and Spanish). FA-1 Editores, Calle Luperón, 62-B, 2do Piso, Zona Colonial, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana.

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